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In the Philippines.

It is time to report a great change in the Philippines, even over the situation which Gen. OTIS described some months ago, when the insurrection as an organized movement, backed by a regular military force, was said to be practically ended.

The first notable feature of the new condition of affairs is that AGUINALDO is believed to have left the Philippines, having fled to Singapore. One of the leading Filipino Generals remaining to carry on a guerrilla warfare, PANA, has given himself up to the United States officers. The guerrilla bands are constantly becoming more scattered, depleted in numbers, and hopeless. But more important still is the constant spread of American garrisons, of American authority and of American, or rather Filipino, schools and governments,

sure forerunners of peace and prosperity. Dewey broke Spain's grasp upon the Philippines in a morning. The pacification and Americanization of the archipelago has taken months, and is still far from perfection; but Oris, in whose name the schievement will stand, deserves to have his name live no less perpetually in American history.

Where the Puerto Rico Bill Is At.

The passage of the Puerto Rico bill has been followed by a very great clearing of the situation. The chief accusation left to be brought against it by its enemies is that it doesn't live up to the President's original idea of our "plain duty" to give Puerto Rico free trade at once.

Objection to the bill, therefore, has degenerated into mere sarcasm at the expense of the President, childish and empty.

In fact it is a measure to give Puerto Rico free trade with the United States just so soon as that island says with its own mouth that it is ready for it.

No Republican in the House can consistently oppose this bill unless he is prepared to support the extreme Democratic pro-slavery and anti-expansion proposition that the Constitution has the power of selfextension to new territory.

The Pastor of Plymouth Church.

The Rev. Dr. HILLIS of the Plymouth Church of Brooklyn, having withdrawn from Presbyterianism, has now no Church standing, is no longer an accredited minister, but has become a mere layman, for he has been received as a minister by no other Church. Why should he not remain in that position or in the air, religiously?

Doubtless Plymouth Church would be as

well satisfied with him as plain Mr. HILLIS as they have been with him as a titular "reverend." It is a Congregational society, and by a stretch of the elasticity of that system it might, as far as concerns the religious functions his domestic guide. intrusted to such an officer peculiarly. examination of a council as to them. ful maintenance of such independence would afford encouragement and suggestion to many ministers who are now chafing under the restraints of their ordination vows. Once they retire from the ministry and become lay preachers merely their consciences will find even greater relief than some of them have sought by resignthere are many such at this time of declin- figure. ing faith is made apparent in confessions a false position before the world.

Dr. HILLIS repudiates the doctrine of that by the eternal decree of GoD a part of Nor as a matter of policy can it be mankind has been predestined to everlast- questioned that in the present situation of ing death; but the Congregationalists also | the Democratic party the repetition of his believe in eternal rewards and punish- candidacy is the only course left open to it ments, as do the orthodox Churches gener- by political prudence. With him, of course, ally; and as a mere matter of logic, of there will come division, but withcourse, the foreknowledge of everything to out him would ensue the worse consehappen must be an attribute of Omni- quence of the disintegration of the forces science. The only escape from the doctrine which gave him six and a half million seems to be in universal salvation, or no votes in 1896. The defeat of his reits consequences. To be entirely consistent | itably sow the seeds of a far more direful hell at the same time that he repudiates probation. Undoubtedly he could do this | ble, is a natural Democratic leader. Pass ist for a long time past, and by remaining | niflcant politically. Mr. Augustus Van a layman he will not be amenable to dis- WYCK is said to be favored by the Brookhe is likely to find that his views conflict that he voted the Democratic ticket in more and more with orthodox theology and by it altogether.

"In this hour," says Dr. HILLIS, in his have done more for my intellect, aspirations | from that unsuccessful campaign. and conscience than all the books and instructors multiplied ten thousand fold." This consciousness, however, does not imply that he looks on Jesus as a Divine Being. His manner of expressing it, as, for instance, in speaking of "an acceptance of CHRIST and Christianity as the essential of a higher life," seems to suggest that he may be in something like sympathy with modern Unitarianism in valuing the example and teaching of Jesus by their intrinsic merits only. Such a view of Christianity the sentiment of the main part of the Plymouth congregation, and unquestionably it would be agreeable to enough people besides to keep that church filled if Dr. HILLIS satisfied them with his pulpit

logically, for he will only be proceeding after their own fashion. Thus he will be simply a moral and religious lecturer like Prof. ADLER before a society for ethical culture.

Ben Harrison's Vision.

That truly American and truly Republican President of the United States, BENJAMIN HARRISON of Indiana, foresaw with singular clearness the opportunity that has come to this nation in the days of his next Republican successor, WILLIAM McKINLEY of Ohio.

In April, 1891, President HARRISON visited Texas. The Philadelphia Press reprints a speech which he made in Galves ton, strongly advocating subsidies for the revival of our seagoing commerce. But it is not merely as an argument for a policy of Governmental aid to the merchant marine that his remarks at Galveston are worthy of consideration now. Like most of Gen. Harrison's occasional speeches the Galveston address of nine years ago was a model of felicitous expression and virile thought. We quote the passages in which he grouped together the three great concomitants of expansion, namely, naval sea power, commercial sea activity, and the short-route waterway between the Atlantic and the Pacific:

"We are great enough and rich enough to reach forward to grander conceptions than have entered the inds of some of our statesmen of the past.

"I do much want that the time shall come when o citizens living in temporary exile in foreign ports shall now and then see steaming into those distant ports a fine modern man-of-war, flying the United States flag, with the best modern guns on her deck and a brave American crew in her forecastle.

"I want, also, that in these ports, so long unfamiliar with the American flag, there shall be again found our steamships and our sailing vessels flying the flag we all love and carrying from our shores the products that these men of toil have brought to them to exchange for the products of other climes.

"I think we should add to all this, and, happly, ft is likely to be accomplished by individual efforts, the early completion of the Nicaragua Canal. The Pacific coast should not longer be found by sea only by the passage of the Horn. The short route should be opened, and it will be, and then with this wondrous stirring among the people of all our States, this awakening to new business plans, and more careful to all our people.

"The vision I have, all the thoughts I have of this matter, embrace all the States and all my countrymen. I do not think of it as a question of party: think of it as a great American question."

The realization of President Harrison's was delayed for more than four years by one of the most unfortunate political accidents that ever befell this country.

Who can doubt now, in looking back over recent American history, that the hands of the clock were put back, to the nation's everlasting loss, in 1892 when BENJAMIN HARRISON was succeeded by a President | give a political color to the demonstration? who grudged an additional gunboat, who denounced Government aid to American enterprise as robbery, and who began his term by hauling down the American flag?

The Political Situation.

The political situation is in no way affected by the almost childish announcement of Admiral Dewey that he is a candidate for President ready to accept a nomination from either party or both parties.

His proposition is taken seriously no where, even by the few newspapers which pretend to give it capital importance. The talk in politically unsophisticated quarters about his scheme having been secretly engineered by certain prominent Demoeratic politicians, the sagacious Mr. WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, for example, is, of course, absurd. Obviously the Admiral sufficient to itself, proceed to recognize himself is solely responsible for it, unless Dr. Hillis as virtually a minister so the suggestion of the proceeding came from

The publication of the Admiral's ambifree lance in religious opinion and teach- the evidences of the leadership of the ing and he would not have to submit to the | Democratic party by Mr. BRYAN, by demonstrating even more clearly than before He would be responsible only to the that the opposition to him in the National Plymouth Church and it only would Convention will be of insignificant proporbe responsible for him. His success- tions, even if it makes any positive show in the roll call. The self-initiated Dewey movement will have the effect to give this opposition somewhat of a farcical character before it is really got under way and thus destroy whatever of dignity it might have had otherwise; for the impossible Dewey candidacy has now become the only alternative to the nomination of BRYAN. The ing pastorships and going into college pro- explosion has taken place prematurely, and fessorships or some other sphere apart | relatively to this political comedy, BRYAN from strictly ministerial obligations. That stands out as a serious and dignified

Throughout the Union, both in the received by us. Nothing is more intoler. States whose delegates resisted BRYAN'S able to an honest man, nothing more de- nomination in 1896 and in those where structive of moral integrity than occupying it was most enthusiastically supported. the projection of this rival candidacy has resulted in demonstrating conclureprobation, or, more distinctively, the sively that BRYAN's renomination will be doctrine of the Westminster Confession | made next July by a united party. eternal punishment at all; and accordingly nomination in 1900 by the Democratic the severely logical Calvin, finding damna- element which vainly resisted it then and tion in the Bible, was compelled to accept | kicked against it at the election would inevand reasonable Dr. HILLIS should reject discord. Moreover, no other candidate than BRYAN, either suggested or possiwithout provoking discord in Plymouth him by, and the choice must be made Church, for it has been virtually Universal- among men who are all relatively insigcipline by any council. As he goes on, too, lyn opponents of BRYAN, on the ground 1896, though in conviction a gold man; but he will feel the need of being unhampered | what qualification for national leadership has Mr. VAN WYCK which is not shared by hundreds of other Democrats? Moreover, letter withdrawing from the Chicago Pres- he has the positive disqualification of havbytery, "I am chiefly conscious of my in- ing falled in his candidacy for Governor debtedness to Jesus Christ. Whose teach- of New York two years ago, and his whole ings. Whose character, Whose life and death | national reputation, such as it is, comes

A more notable candidate would RICHARD OLNEY of Massachusetts, but Mr. OLNEY so peculiarly represents the Cleveland and gold opposition to BRYAN that the mere suggestion of his nomination in a Democratic National Convention would rouse the indignant resentment of the great majority of the delegates as implying a demand for complete and ignominious surrender by the dominant element of the party. From the West and the South no competitor for the would probably not be inharmonious with i nomination against BRYAN has been so much as suggested. DEWEY from Vermont, a hopelessly Republican State, suggests himself; Van Wyck from New York, which was carried by the Republican party against him in 1898, is put forward tentaoratory. If he suits them in that respect | tively, and OLNEY of Massachusetts, a State

be willing to let him go as he pleases theo- is the only remaining opponent of BRYAN or thereabouts. Probably some of the rewho has been talked about.

> The field is thus left free for BRYAN Practically he has no competitors. He is the only candidate behind whom there is a strong and pervasive and representative The enthusiasm, however, with which the Democratic sentiment. To set him aside, therefore, if such a proceeding was possible, would be to quench the ardor of the Democratic party during the whole campaign and introduce fatal confusion into its ranks. If, then, the Democratic opposition wants to get rid of Mr. BRYAN it will have to do it by contributing to his defeat at the election and thus eliminating him there after from the list of possible Democratic

candidates for the leadership. The renomination of Mr. McKINLEY, o course, is assured. Admiral DEWEY himself cannot have any hope of getting even his name mentioned in the Republican National Convention. Consequently his bid is made to the Democracy more specifically, and it is received with pretended considera tion only in quarters favorable to that party The political situation, therefore, grows more clearly defined as the time for the assembling of the rival national conventions approaches, and it is fortunate for the business of the country that there is such certainty: If there was doubt as to the candidates to be nominated and the issues to be made it would introduce a dangerous element of perplexity into the business situation. Now everybody can pro ceed on the assurance that the leaders and the issues have already been determined The active campaign will begin when the renomination of Mr. BRYAN at the conven tion to assemble at Kansas City on the Fourth of July shall succeed the renomination of Mr. McKINLEY made by the Republican Convention which meets at Philadel phia in June.

Destroy Himself? Never!

The Admiral can be sure there is no mal oe or unfriendliness in the smile with which the nation has received his naive announcement that the office of President is not a difficult one to fill and that he would like to occupy it. Whatever this ingenuous sailor may do or attempt to do in politics, he is still the Hero of Manila.

There are some things that are never for gotten. Therefore Admiral Dewey might appear in the ring even as the clown of the political circus, if the part pleased him or those whom he desired to gratify; he would vision of expansion and national prosperity | be not the less secure in his historic position as the destroyer of Montojo's fleet and the ploneer of the new expansion.

> The apprehension manifested by the Chicago committee of arrangements for the reception of Admiral Dewey when he visits that town is unnecessary. Why should they be disturbed by any effort on his part to How could the dignity of the committee men's position be affected, or the obligations of hospitality and gratitude be diminished, even if the Admiral with his customary frankness, should seize upon the occasion to make a stump speech to Illinois voters in behalf of his candidacy? Why should they be sorry if the idea that he is promoting his political fortunes lends additional pleasure to his western trip? By all means let the Chicago people go ahead with their preparations for Dewey Day according to the original programme.

We have no fear that this novel and interesting revelation of one phase of Admiral Dewey's character will obscure in the minds of the great mass of his fellow citizens the main fact of importance: namely, that he ran his ships up to Cavité and then blazed away. Why, if he should be ply of this ammunition has been sent to South persuaded by injudicious advisers to begin a suit in the Federal courts to compel the Joint Committee on the Library to substitute a colossal figure of himself for the the dome of the Capitol, that would no be enough to wipe out the memory of May

Let the boom proceed under the direct and unquestioned leadership of the New York World, its organ and legitimate journalistic proprietor. Whether GEORGE DEWEY is the artless agent of schemers who believe they can market in polities his great deeds in war, or merely the victim momentarily of a perfectly honorable if simple and almost boyish self-delusion, it is beyond the power of the Admiral candidate, with all the Hero of Manila Bay.

Wednesday's election in Rhode Island resulted in a Republican plurality of 10,000 for the present Lieutenant-Governor of the State, named for the higher office of Governor. The Republican plurality in Rhode Island was 10,-000 in April, 1895; 11,400 in 1896, 10,600 in 1897, 11,500 in 1898, and 9,700 in 1899.

The Democratic State Convention which put up the ticket that was defeated on Wednesday declared that "the Democratic party of Rhode Island indorses and reaffirms the principles set forth in the platform of Democratic National Convention which nominated for President WILLIAM J. BRYAN."

Whether the play of "Sapho" is unfit for resentation on the stage or not it is certain that Miss Olga NETHERSOLE has been made he leading figure, most unwillingly, of a most

The reason why New York State has come so near to having a monopoly of Republican Vice Presidential candidates is twofold. In the first place, the Republican candidate for President is usually a Western man, and so the Vice-Presidency comes East, in the second place, coming East, the Vice-Presidency is allotted to the greatest of the so-called doubtful States, with the idea that it will help to carry that State for the ticket.—Boston Dafly Advertiser.

The profound logic and searching analysis of our esteemed contemporary go right to the neart of the question. Will the Advertiser's philosopher tell us also why it is that seapor towns are so generally situated near the ocean?

The largest sum ever put into a nava appropriation bill has been recommended to the S nate by the Committee on Naval Affairs providing for three protected cruisers, three armored cruisers and two battleships. Hence ts chief fault is in not providing for more bat-

A modern wonder has been the spread o golf. In ten years a game once practically con fined to Scotland has overrun the world. It i found on every continent and in almost every district subject to white man's occupation. But no news in golf's history bears such a tribute to its extraordinary powers for ubiquity as that which we copy here from the San Francisco

"ANGEL'S CAMP, March 28 .- As a result of th three-day tournament of the Mother Lode Golf Club instituted by J. V. COLEMAN of San Francisco, FRANK nine holes. The record of the Mother Lode, held by ED PACHE, was beaten by BERT MORGAN in 238 stroke in nine holes. COLEMAN was presented with a hand some gold snuff box last Sunday evening by the gol players of this section in appreciation of the fact

his being the father of golf on the Mother Lode." Where Angel's Camp is or what its altitude is not a matter of importance. What the length or the character of its links is can b inferred from the figures given as the record Two hundred and twenty-six strokes for nine holes-25 strokes to a hole! On a champion ship course Vandon, the British champion his congregation, it may be assumed, will sure to go Republican by a great majority, | now visiting us, has usually an average of 4,

dundant strokes at Angel's Camp are used up by the losing of balls driven from the neighboring mountain peaks. Others must be accounted for by the galleries of the mine through which, doubtless, the course runs. Angel's Camp golfers carry on their sport is not equalled. Mr. Eoan, the Club Champion, and Mr. COLEMAN, the Club Father, deserve a word of admiration from every golf club and association in the United States.

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A despatch from THE SUN correspondent at Pretoria throws some light on the situation about Mafeking. A simultaneous attack was made on the Boers on Saturday last by a portion of Col. Plumer's force from Ramathlabama, and a sortie by the garrison of Mafeking. In both cases the attacks were repulsed. the British suffering some loss in killed and wounded and several officers and men of the Rhodesian Horse taken prisoners. Of the three officers taken two died of wounds. A despatch from Gaberones, dated three days previously, gives an account of a march made by Col. Plumer from there to within twelve niles of Zeerust, which is thirty-nine miles in a direct line nearly east of Pitsani Potlugo. Having reconnoitred the country without neeting any but natives, he struck to the south toward Ramathiabama, and it was probably his force that made the attack on the Boers in that vicinity. He found the Boers in possession of the railway south of Lobatsi, and appears to have gained nothing by his march. The news from Bloemfontein indicates an unfavorable state of things in Lord Roberts's

army. Owing to the bad condition of the horses of the cavalry, Gen. French was unable to follow up the Boers after the affair of Korn Spruit, and had to return to rest his force at Bosman's Kon in the vicinity of Bloemfontein. It has been ascertained that all the comnandos that were on the Orange River have joined the main Boer army, and that some of them are taking part in the operations round Bloemfontein, their patrols coming as close as ten miles to the town, and a force still holding the waterworks. Reënforcements are reported to be coming from the north and numbers of the burghers who surrendered have again taken up arms owing to many of them being treated as rebels, though their legitimate status was that of belligerents. The appeals of President Stevn, together with Lord Salisbury's reply to the message of the two Presidents, clearly showing the intention of his Government to deprive the republics of their independence, appear to have had the effect of sending them back to the fighting ranks.

The numbers of horses said to be daily arriving at Bloemfontein will supply the remounts so badly needed by the British cavalry, which must indeed be in a bad way when in one troop alone of a regiment only five horses were lef in fit condition after the late operations toward Brandfort and the Korn Spruit affair. Five thousand Hungarian horses, and a large number purchased in Argentina, are arriving in South Africa for the British mounted corps. but the work and elimate give the new arrivals no time to become seasoned, and they are quickly used up.

It seems likely that little more will be heard of complaints by the British of the Boers using expanding bullets. It has been established from official records that several millions of Mark IV. (Dum-Dum) ammunition, such as was used in the Tirah campaign on the Indian frontier, were sent out to South Africa jus before the war. The Boers have in their possession several thousands of rifles captured from the British, and also large quantities ammunition, among which were cases of this Mark IV. cartridge. A number of the Boers who took part in the siege of Kimberley were armed with these rifles and used the British ammunition, as was proved by quantities of it being found in their intrenchments after the relief. On July 10, 1899, Mr. Wyndham, the Under Secretary of State for War, in reply to a question on the subject said: "Cartridges with Mark IV ammunition are being manufactured at Woolwich, and a sup-Africa." This is conclusive proof that the British Government is responsible for these cartridges being in the hands of Boers.

A Card From the Agent of the Provisions

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Having read in THE SUN of this date the letter of Barranguilla, in which it is set forth the annovance suffered by the foreigners through the hands of the employees of the so-called "Gobierno Constitutional" (Constitutional Government) of Colombia. I deem it necessary as agent of the Provisional Government to call your attention and that of your readers to the notable contrast between the representatives of the two Governments.

In the first instance it has been guaranteed by a special proclamation of the Provisional Government the rights of foreigners during assistance he can muster, to obliterate the the present state of war in the country. The revolutionary army has distinguished itself by its order and discipline in all the towns and eties which it has occupied. And, as a proof of the honesty in the dealings of the chiefs of the Provisional Government, they have declared void and valueless the illegal emissions of paper money which in numberless quantities have been put into circulation by the Government of Mr. Sanclemente since October last year without having any authorization from Congress. At the same time the Provisional Government have authorized the emission of \$300,000 in bonds, of which \$50,000 have already been issued, with the result that said emission has been so well accepted by the public that to-day the bonds are at a premium on the paper money of Sanclemente. And, finally, the Provisional Government have appointed a Court of Accounts, whose duty it is to take into account and to examine everything relating to the handling of funds, loans, &c., so that responsibility and purity in the Administration may be easily established by the Provisional Government.

The moral effect of these measures has been very great, because it has established a living contrast between the generous ideal of the soldiers of the revolution and the abuse and sandal of the so-called Constitutional Government.

In regard to the present state of the revoluetties which it has occupied. And, as a

ment.

In regard to the present state of the revolution, I am able to affirm, by the correspondence just received from Cucuta, headquarters of the Provisional Government, that three months will not elapse without arriving to the pacification of the country and the restoration of honest administration and due respect to law, which are the cardinal elements of the platform of the revolution. which are the cardinal commendation will be of form of the revolution.

Trusting the above information will be of interest to your paper, and thanking you for its publication thereof. I remain,

ALIRIO DIAZ GUERRA.

NEW YORK, April 4.

The Hon. Posey Wilson on District of Columbia Politics.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Once more the quadrennial Kilkenny contest among the Demo crats of the District of Columbia emphasizes the anomaly of the Democratic party's allowing delegates from this town to sit and vote in national conventions, just as if a municipality could be an integral part of a union of States. Especially is it an tagonistic to the Democratic party's theory of the

People who at first were amused at the wrangling aware of the inconsistency of allowing a mere community on a Government reservation to carry o national conventions what is sometimes equal to the balance of power, and so determine the nomination.

Nearly all, or at least a very large proportion, of the

cople here claim residence in States. But the District is represented in National Convention by A fair example of this was observable the other day when Mr. Stilson Hutchins, taking part in the doings still pointed to New Hampshire as his legal home although all of his interests are here.

And I personally know Government clerks who were born here, yet were appointed as from Georgia and Oregon, which places they have never seen. Still, they participate in these Kilkenny cat conentions and help to choose delegates to nominate a Presidential ticket. POSEY S. WILSON.

From the Toronto Mail and Express. Zata, when we first meet her, is a chansonette in earlety theatre in the French provinces. She is not a

A LETTER FROM CAROL NORTON. Christian Science Is Not Faith Cure, but Demonstrable Christianity.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your issue of April 2 appears the report of an address delivered on Sunday afternoon last at the Broadway Tabernacle by a lawyer of this city. William A. Purrington, Esq. His lecture was entitled "The Sophistries and Dangers of Christian Science." Among other things Mr. Purrington is reported as making the three following statements:

First-"So-called Christian Science is a product of ignorance, irreverence, vanity, vulgarity, inconsequence, incoherence and greed.' Second-"What has caused the spread of hristian Science? The false pretences of the Eddyites to a peculiar divine power of healing all human infirmities, and in this lurk the physical dangers that concern the community Third-"On Feb. 28, 1899, I heard Mr. Carol

Norton, a firm believer in Christian Science, lecture in Troy, N. Y., and offer to furnish any honest sceptic with 'regular medical confirmation' of the cure by Christian Science of 'incurable cancer, of epilepsy, of consumption and heart disease. I wrote to him on March 30, 1800, asking what persons made the diagnosis and other questions pertaining to the cases Although he replied courteously on April 3 promising to submit the evidence, the month went by without its production. More correspondence passed between us, to which Mr. Norton finally put an end in May, 1899, by writing. 'I prefer to shelve them (the questions) because to answer them would bring bout wholly indifferent results.' Is that the answer of an honest man sure of his faith, or the evasion of a sophist? I published my questions and the evasive replies in THE BUN of June, 1899, but they remain to this day upon Mr. Norton's capacious shelf unanswered simply because he cannot or dare not answer

I take it for granted that Mr. Purrington is incere in believing that Christian Science is a menace to the public health and to the common good, that he believes its spread is due to the false pretences in relation to healing, as he states, and that he is in his own mind convinced that the writer really had no legitimate evidence to confirm the statements made in his lecture delivered in Troy in February, 1899, and afterward printed in the Troy Record of that city. Assuming these things to be true. n justice to Christian Science and to the integrity of my offer to furnish regular medical confirmation of the cases of healing that I cited in my lecture, I desire to make the following statement:

Honesty and candor constitute man's only protection. While the essential truth of Christian Science is the spiritual understanding of true Christianity the healing of the sick is a vital part of its work. Deduct physical healing from the religion of Jesus and the whole message of Christianity to physically diseased mankind is nullified. I abhor controversy. Scholastic argument and unbalanced satire have never promoted the growth of true religion or benefited the moral and physical interests of the race. I have no desire to enter into any controversy with Mr. Purrington. I preprefer to leave the honesty and integrity of my assertions to the impartial judgment of that

assertions to the impartial judgment of that type of public opinion which weighs the evidences on both sides of every question and builds final conviction upon the grante foundation of demonstrated evidence rather than upon superstition or ignorant sophistry. I beg to offer the following extract from the lecture to which Mr. Purrington refers:

First—A case of locomotor ataxia, or progressive paralysis, attended with impaired vision and tonsilitis; had taken medicine for over three years, from one to ten doses a day, and had grown steadily worse; had had without successful results some of the best physicians in Chicago, Ill., and Buffalo, N. Y.; was entirely healed by Christian Science in a few weeks.

Second—An instance of what had been pronounced an incurable cancer of the nose, pronounced such by a medical expert, treated by Christian Science and healed in three months; afterward examined by the same specialist, who admitted the complete cure, but affirmed his failure to master the modus operandi of the demonstration.

Third—A little girl suffering from epileptic fits, having had the same from birth, at the time she began treatment was having forty spasms a day, entirely healed in less than six months.

Fourth—A case of consumption of the lungs

months.

Fourth—A case of consumption of the lungs in the second stage of that disease, accompanied with great pain, lassitude and other attendant symptoms of that disorder, healed in

less than seven months.

Fifth—A case of typhoid fever in an advanced stage when Christian Science treatment began.

Treatment was earried on through the absent method—a common method among metaphysimethod—are method among metaphysical stages. practitioners. The patient and the practitioner was in New York. Cables recording the progress of the case were ex-changed, and in five days complete restoration

changed, and in five days complete restoration took place.

Sixth—The case of a boy seven years old who had been drowned. After the body had gone down the third time and was fast floating out to sea with the ebb-tide, drifting some seven feet beneath the surface of the bay, it was brought to the surface and, without any attempt to restore artificial breathing or manipulate the body, complete restoration was effected through men'al therapeutics. Life was made manifest in less than two minutes; the patient was out of danger in about fifteen minutes, and in thirty minutes was entirely restored through continuous treatment. The water left the stomach by natural vomiting some forty minutes after the first treatment was given.

stored through continuous treatment. The water left the stomach by natural vomiting some forty minutes after the first treatment was given.

Seventh—A case of curvature of the spine and contraction of the cords of the feet, toes drawn under so that they could not be straightened, accompanied with intense suffering, in six weeks complete strength and health was established, the spine made straight and contraction of cords entirely destroyed.

Eighth—A case of a lady about forty years of age who had since her fifth year been under medical treatment for organic valvular disease of the heart. A number of physicians had pronounced the case incurable. At the time she consented to try Christian Science she was confined to her room and taking sixty drops of digitalis daily, with a liberal allowance of stimulants. In less than three months she was entirely cured and able to go anywhere and able to do any reasonable thing without any unnatural physical effect whatever.

Regular medical confirmation of cases two, three, four, five and eight will be furnished any honest sceptic. The principals in cases one, six and seven can be communicated with relating to the authenticity of all details cited. In order to prove that I have the confirmation that I offered to give the public in my possession, and with the offer to show the original autograph confirmations to any honest sceptic who desires to see the same, I beg to cite the following confirmations of the eight cases of healing herein referred to:

No. 1. Mr. Greely Price, Muncie, Ind. Name of person healed of locomotor ataxia.

No. 2. Alfred E. Baker, M. D. (Homœopath), State street, Concord, N. H.

No. 3. Alfred E. Baker, M. D. (Homœopath), State street, Concord, N. H.

No. 4. William S. Brooks, M. D. (Allopath), Son Antonio, Tex.

No. 5. Refer to Carol Norton, C. S. D., 170 Fifth avenue, New York city.

No. 6. Witnesses to the resuscitation through Christian Science methods—C. B. Paine, L. Sabatss, Eastport, Me.

No. 7. Mrs. Anna Ellsworth, Mason, Mich. The person who was

No. 8. R. T. Speakman, M. D. (Homocopath), Boston, Mass.

Mr. Purington was and is referred to these persons of professional standing, honesty and unquestionable integrity for all details relating to the cases. I gave him what I offered to as confirmation. Inasmuch as the confirmation offered Mr. Purington seemed to make little impression upon him, he wrote me a series of letters of a purely controversial nature, conspicuous for the extreme and unreasonable character of the questions involved. Finally on April 22, 1832, he sent me a group of questions clearly designed as a means for making the whole subject of our correspondence ridiculous. They were questions wholly irrelevant and while answerable they were of no relative value to the question under consideration. Wishing to avoid further useless correspondence, having given him what I offered to, I wrote him on May 12, 1839; "In reply to the list of questions that you sent me in a recent letter I have but to repeat my recent utterance in a letter to you that I prefer to shelve them because to answer them would bring about wholly indifferent results." "Facts are stubborn things, and while you may carnestly believe that facts are on your side rather than on ours we can agree to disagree." This virtually closed our correspondence. As to Mr. Purrington's assertion that "Christian Science is the product of ignorance, irreverence. &c.," sober-minded people will bause when they hear thousands of enlightened religionists and citizens spoken of as followers of a mere fad conspicuous for people will pause when they hear thousands of enlightened religionists and citizens spoken of as followers of a mere fad conspicuous for its sophistry and absurdity. The Christian Science movement has spread to all parts of the globe. In its ranks are to be found physicians, surgeons, lawyers, judges, teachers, musicians, scholars, clergymen, philanthropists, and thousands upon thousands who have experienced the practical healing and know whereof they speak. The movement organized about one hundred churches during the year 185%, and during the first three months of the present year has organized churches at the rate of seven a month. It is rather absurd to affirm with confidence that no proof of the healing can be really secured when some twenty churches in and about New York city have public testimonial meetings al-

most entirely devoted to evidences of healing every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. All cases cited in these meetings are open to investigation. What system is offering a more common-sense or frank proof of its most pronounced claims? While Mr. Purrington saw fit to publish in The Sun my private correspondence with him without my consent or permission. I have had nothing but the most pleasant intercourse with him, and while he seems to declare himself a pronounced opponent of the movement that I represent as a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship, I have found him at all times courteous.

Sincerely yours,
New York, April 3. Carol, Norton.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

A Disciple Contradicts the Statements of an Unbellever.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In a spirit fairness, I ask leave to utilize a little of your space to reply to the published account in this morning's SUN of the address of Mr. William A. Purrington, who spoke at the Broadway Tabernacle yesterday on the "Sophistries and Dangers of Christian Science.

This gentleman refers to a "fair and tem-

perate exposition." That is all any Christian

Scientist desires. But Mr. Purrington goes on

to assert that Christian Science "is a product of ignorance, irreverence, vanity, vulgarity inconsequence, incoherence and greed." Experience with Christian Science and with its exponents teaches the error of these assertions. Christian Scientists are said to be ignorant. Of what? Certainly not of the Bible, for they study it with a diligence and a clearness of vision not practised by any other faith with which the writer is familiar. They are not ignorant of daily events, nor ignorant o business principles; of what then are Christian business principles; of what then are Christian Scientists ignorant? Nor are they irreverent; on the contrary, this religion breathes a holy reverence for God and his creatures, a pure worship of the spiritual, which takes its disciples out of the misery of the contending human passions and elevates the thought to a contemplation of better things than sin, slckness and death. Again, according to Mr. Purrington, we are vain. This is untrue, for along with the daily execution of other beliefs the Christian Scientist is taught to cast out self-love and vainglory. Nor are Christian Scientists vulgar, incoherent or greedy, as alleged. Any Sunday service or Wednesday evening meeting at one of the Christian Science churches will be proof of the culture, the refinement and the intelligence of the followers of this faith. And that practitioners should accept money for healing disease is as defens ble a practice as Mr. Purrington's acceptance of a retaining fee before his client knows whether he will win his case for him or not.

In criticising the tenets of this faith Mr. Purrington says: "Food and drink, according to her (Mrs. Eddy's) theory are unnecessary, but according to her practice are most desirable. When her theory is put in practice we shall neither eat to live nor live to eat."

Who told Mr. Purrington what Mrs. Eddy's practice is, that he should have authority to state that food to her was most desirable? He knows nothing of her private life and cannot, therefore, know whereof he speaks. Food and drink are indeed unnecessary to the real man described in Christian Science, but that state has not been reached by any yet; and truly, in Mr. Purrington's own words, when this understanding of what constitutes God's true creation is plain to all, there will be no eating to live, least of all living to eat, for then it will be known that "Man lives not by bread alone, but by every word which proceedeth out of the mouth of God." Scientists ignorant? Nor are they irreverent:

known that "Man lives not by bread alone, but by every word which proceedeth out of the mouth of God."

Further, Mr Purrington declares that the wonderful spread of Christian Science is due to false pretences to a divine power to heal disease. If he will investigate, he will find cases in plenty of cures of both chronic and acute diseases by Christian Science, not merely false pretenders, but living witnesses. Mr. Purrington expresses a fear that this healing power is a menace to the community. He may bid his fears depart. Christian Science is never thrust upon any one. Those who accept it for treatment of disease, do so of their own volition; and Mr. Purrington admits the individual's right to believe as he chooses. No one yet has ever been forced to accept Christian Science. There is no authority whatever for the further statement that to start in business as a Christian Scientist it is not even necessary to read Mrs. Eddy's book, "Science and Health, With Key to the Scriptures," but that it is enough to buy it. If Mr. Purrington will only look a little more carefully into the subject he handles he will find scores of inwvers, many clergymen and doctors, and thousands of practical commonsense business men believing in a religion which must have some good in it, if only because of its adherents, and which demonstrates of mind.

New York, April 2. NEW YORK, April 2.

CHINESE EMPEROR'S ILLNESS.

Correspondent Says He is Constantly Drugged by the Empress's Orders. VICTORIA, B. C., April 5,-There are several new phases in the Chinese puzzle at Pekin, the chief of which is described by a correspondent

ing telegram: The Emperor is very ill. Several members of the Imperial College of Physicians were hastily called to the palace recently. his Majesty being ill again. It is common belief that he is continually under the influence of drugs administered by the Empress Dowager. which will before long take him out of the

disturbed arena of his country's politics. In consequence of the many reports to the effect that he had been made away with and of the Empress's proclamation of his suicide, it was considered wise to have Kwang Su attend the audience granted on March 9 to diplomatic representatives, thus setting at ease the reports of acting by avenging reformists.

reports of acting by avenging reformists. Kwang Su and his successor, Tu Tsung, were both present at the interview and the Emperor appeared continually dazed, as though suffering from a powerful drug.

The Empress Dowager has been accused by a correspondent close to the court of returning to the policy of bloodshed, which she abandoned in 1828 on the advice of the late Prime Minister Jong Lu. She then announced a determination to incline toward mercy, and after executing six leaders of the reform party, said she would go no further. The sturdy opposition offered by the country to her proposed dethroning of Kwang Su greatly surprised her, and she has now set at deflance the advice of her minister and in rage returned to her natural policy. Jong Lu not long ago incurred her everlasting enmity by striking her favorite enuch.

She has now prepared a list of reformers She has now prepared a list of reformers who she says must be made away with before the end of April. Among them are Weng Tung Ho, the imperial tutor; Shen Sing Peng. Wen Ting Shia, the ex-censor; Wang Cho, Secretary of the Board of Rites; Shung Pehlu, another ex-censor; Tho Yen Thi, Kin Lien Shan, ex-manager of telegraphs at Shanghai; Kang Yu Wei and thirteen others, including prominent reform agitators in Victoria, Vancouver and San Francisco, making thirty in all. A long limit of time "to live" is allowed other reformers but, it is stated authoritatively that a list of 300 has been prepared for the assassination department.

Lo, the Ostrich Trust.

From the Los Angeles Times. PHENIX. March 25 .- It is now told that A. Y. Pearson, who, a short time ago, purchased the Phonix ostrich farm, intends to consolidate the industry in the United States within the Salt River Valley. Pearson's company is supposed to own all the ostriches in the United States, with the exception of those at Pasadena and small lots at San Antonio, Tex., and Jacksonville. Fla., without reference to the occasional birds travelling with circuses.

The ostriches on the Phoenix farm now number about 220. To this will be added purchases made in California and elsewhere until
the total number this summer will approximate 800. Mr. Pearson has purchased 320
acres of land nine miles from the city on the
Yuma road, to which he will move the birds.
He has gone into the industry for feathers and
eggs and will not encourage visitors.
Properly treated, he believes the birds will
do better in the Sait River Valley than in any
other portion of the Union, and says there will
be large profits in his undertaking, for each
bird, he estimates, will produce \$30 worth of
feathers in a year. The "infant industry" has
decided advantages from the fact that on South
American feathers there is an import duty of
50 per cent. chases made in California and elsewhere until

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. A glance between the lines of the brilliant accounts of Queen Victoria's reception in Dublin reveals the claque. Before many days it will become plain to all that the very noise of the official and semi-official welcome made the suiten silence of the masses of the popula-tion all the more noticeable. But there is a somewhat ridiculous, if not painful, side to the grand affair. The poor old Queen in Ireland now is simply a recruiting agent, or a comedienne playing the part of "Britannia, the Wicked Sister" on her knees before the heart of Africa. But the raising of the Sti Cinderella. Some years ago a Czar was greeted in flag has been reported from other quarters and the Paris with the words, "Vire la Poingne, Monsieur,"
Sure as old Dublin is francophile, Victoria's ears will
El Senoussi and his "holy war," against the li be made to tingle by the salutation, "Vireles Boers, Madame! NEW YORK, April 5.

THE QUAY CASE IN THE SENATE. Gallinger Argues Against Mr

Quay's Right to a Seat. WASHINGTON, April 5.-The Quay resolution was taken up in the Senate to-day, and Me Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.) made an argument in opposition to Mr. Quay's right to a sect. He summed up his opposition on four grounds First, that the seating of Mr. Quay would be a violation of both the letter and spirit of the Legislature; second, because it would be an acknowledgement of the right of the Executive to fill all such vacancies, however occurring; third, because the Legislature of Pennsylvania adjourned without performing its duty, and because the Governor neglected to recon vene it, preferring to take the matter is his own hands; and fourth, because the admission of Mr. Quay would give additional admission of Mr. Quay would give additional encouragement to ambitious and disreputation men (not intending to include Mr. Quay in that class) to nullify the constitutional method of electing Senators, and would introduce an element of endless and bitter disorders in State elections. Safety lay in the direction of a close adherence to the constitutional method of electing Senators. He was opposed to the cleation of Senators by the people, but would infinitely prefer that method to their appointment by Governors of States. Addressing the supporters of Mr. Quay, Mr. Gallinger said.

Ours is the path of safety, yours a path of disorder and chaos. Yours a makeshift and assumption of fraud; ours an adherence to the best interests of the country."

Mr. Chandler (Rep. N. H.), chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, proposed that a vote be taken on his amendment to the resolution, that the word "not" be struck out.

struck out.
"I hardly think," said Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.). "Thardly think," said Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.),
"you can have a vote at this time."
"You need go no further," Mr. Chandler interposed. "There being no other Senator ready to speak, I ask that the resolution go over till to-morrow after the routine morning business."
It was so ordered, and then at 1:35 P. M. the Senate, on motion of Mr. Davis (Rep., Minn.) proceeded to executive business and afterward adjourned until to-morrow.

TOWS IN NEW YORK HARBOR. Bearing on the Bills to Limit Their Length WASHINGTON, April 5 .- The Senate Commit-

tee on Commerce gave a hearing this morning

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on the subject of three bills heretofore introduced to limit the length and width of tows within the harbor of New York and in United States inland waters. Although the subject had been referred to a sub-committee cons ing of Senators Depew (N. Y.), McMillan (Mich.) and Clay (Ga.). It was practically a meeting of the full committee. A letter was read from the Maritime Committee of the BostonChamber of Commerce inviting the attention of the committee to the dangers to navigation of the committee to the dangers to navigation caused by long tows and to the necessity for remedial legislation, and stating that the long tows which are constantly traversing the coast and harbor waters constitute one of the most dreaded dangers to navigation with which vessels, both steam and sail, have to contend.

Of the three bills before the committee one came from the American Maritime Association of New York, one from the Chamber of Commerce and one from the Commissioner of Navigation in the Treasury Department. The difference between them was whether the Secretary of the Treasury should have power to establish rules and regulations on the subject, or whether there should be an arbitrary restriction of the length and width of tows. There was a large attendance of gentlemen opposed to any of these measures, but there was no one to argue in favor of any of them.

Mr. F. H. Chappell of New London, Conn. President and Treasurer of the Thames Tow Boat Company; Mr. Edgar L. Luckenback of New York, engaged in the barge towing business; Mr. H. A. Dean of Boston, representing the Staples Coal Company, and Mr. E. M. Clarkson, representing the Canal Forwarders, Association, made brief addresses, all of them taking the ground that the use of barges in the transportation of coal particularly lessened the cost as well as the danger to navigation. Mr. Dean said that if time were given it could be proved to the satisfaction of the committee that barges were not half as dangerous to navigation as salling vessels or steamers would be. Senator Depew asked how long Mr. Dean desired to have to produce his facts, and Mr. Dean said he would like to have three or four weeks. April 28 and then May 3 were proposed. It was determined that the next meeting should be on May 10. caused by long tows and to the necessity fo

WAR DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES.

Three Over 80 Years Old, Seven Between 75 and 79 and Twenty Between 70 and 74.

WASHINGTON, April 5 .- Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn has prepared for transmission to the Senate a reply to the Senate resolution calling for a statement from the War Department showing the number of employees in the Department and their physical capacity The letter transmitting the reply says that twenty-nine employees have physical disability which renders them unable for the perform

which renders them unable for the performance of some kinds of manual labor, but no employee is permanently incapacitated, either physically or mentally, for the performance of the manual labor involved in the duties to which he is assigned.

The statement shows 1.116 employees, of which 33 are laborers. Of the total number three are over 80 years old, seven between 70 and 79 years old, and twenty between 70 and 74 years. The total number is distributed as follows: Office of the Secretary of War. 68; record and pension division, 470; Adjutant-General's Office, 135; Inspector-General's, 11; Judge Advocate General, 12; Quartermaster-General, 17; Commissary-General, 16; Surgeon-General, 115; Paymaster-General, 25; Engineer department, 76; Ordnance department, 43; Signal Corps, 5.

JAPAN SEES WAR AHEAD.

Statesmen and Press Agree That a Clash

With Russia Over Corea Is Inevitable. VICTORIA, B. C. April 5 - According to advices by the Central Pacific Railroad's steamship Empress, just arrived from the Orient. there is no longer attempt in Japan to conceal the imminence of war with Russia. Since the steamer Empress left the Orient an imme diate clash seemed likely over Russia's demand for a coaling station at Meampos, and her nava display there and Japan's counter demand for gold-mining concessions in opposition to Russia's claim of exclusive rights in the Imperia Corean mines. Cable despatches report, how ever, that Russia has agreed to accept into within the foreign settlement, thus avoiding an immediate clash. However Japan's statesmen say and the conservative press of Japan echoes the sentiment that there seems no recourse but war, although Japan must not strike the first blow.

Recently Russian energy has been concenrated in two directions; the diplomats of the Czar have cautiously but surely insinuated themselves into the virtual control of Corean affairs, a visit to the Corean Emperor by M. Alexiess. Russian Governor-General of Liab Tung peninsula, being immediately followed by the announcement of a 5,000,000 yen Russian loan and the appointment of a Russian diplomat as supreme adviser in affairs of Corean state. Coincidently, the Russian engineers are hurrying to completion the Transsiberian Railway, working day and night. They are negotiating also at Pekin for the purchase of the Interior Chinese Railway. An average of 5,000 troops a month have been sent to the Orient from Odessa clines September last and warships are gathering at every vantage point. On the other hand Japan has commenced to mobilize her torpedo boats and to hasten forward all naval contracts. It was rumored on March 24 that a Russian warship, while cruising near Mok Kaito, had discharged a torpedo near the side of a Japanese warship, the latter drawing off and returning the fire. The extreme tension of feeling in the Orient is shown by the fact that the improbability of such an occurrence did not appear to any one for a time, and it was only after thorough investigation that the people of Japan could be assured that the storm had not already broken. trated in two directions; the diplomats of the

already broken.
The Corean Government finds itself at pro The Corean Government finds itself at ent in a peculiar position through the cosion given to Pritchard Morgan to wor great gold mine on a 25 per cent, royalty Government. This did not suit the Rusand riots have broken out in the neighbou of the mine, the peninsular Government forced to order a company of soldiers from the protect the concernment of the content of Tiang Yang garrison to protect the concession

Mohammedan Revival in Africa.

There are fresh accounts of the great revival of Mohammedanism in Central Africa. A Turkis fournal appounces with pride that both the Sallas Wadat and the Sultan Rabah of Bornu have as ledged Abdul Hamid as their suzerain, and its raised the Ottoman flag in their territories. weeks ago it was said that the Sultan Rabah been defeated by the French in the country to outh of Lake Chad and had been put to There is as yet no confirmation of this news, at

Secret embassies are said to have been sent out to Tripoli, and even to Constantinople, to arrange a pict of campaign with the Sublime Port.